

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Sydney, £3 per annum; Country, £3 10s.; 10d. per copy. Payment in advance. VOL. XXIV. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1848. No 3528 CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under 3s., and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

THE IRON STRAMSHIP SHAMROCK.
Geo. Gilmore, commander, (whose extensive repairs, including the re-modeling of her Cabin, will be completed early in September, but not so as to admit of her commencing a trip to Launceston and back during the remainder of that month.) will sail
ON SATURDAY, the 16th September, at 4 p.m.
And leave Melbourne for Koor and Sydney, On Saturday, 23rd September.

On Monday, the 2nd October, the SHAMROCK will resume her regular monthly round, and sail
FOR EDEN, MELBOURNE, AND LAUNCESTON.
On that day, at 5 p.m., returning to Sydney by the same route; and will continue to be despatched from Sydney on the first day of every month, as formerly.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.
THE packet schooner MARY ANN will leave the Union Wharf To-Morrow, the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board; or to
W. DALTON, Price-street.

FOR MORETON BAY.
THE NEW SCHOONER SWIFT, 80 tons burthen, Christopher Thompson, master, now loading at the Union Wharf, will positively sail on Saturday, the 9th instant. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board; or to
HENRY CLARK, Union Wharf.

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.
THE new clipper packet barque PETER L. 250 tons, Captain Carder, sails To-morrow, for Launceston, (most superior accommodation being now fitted up,) apply to
SMITH AND CAMPBELL, or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR ADELAIDE.
THE first-class ship LADY KINNARD, Captain Robb, being a chartered vessel, will sail immediately, and take freight and passengers at a moderate rate. Apply to
L. AND S. SPYER, or to SMITH AND CAMPBELL.

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.
THE first-class barque WINCELAIR, A. Sprout, master, 251 tons, will have immediate despatch, on board, at Miller's Point Wharf; or, to
THACKER AND CO.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.
THE well-known packet brig R. M. A., Captain Osborne, hourly expected; will have quick despatch. Apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR LONDON.
THE fast-sailing first-class ship SERRAPATAM, Francis Lovell, commander, 350 tons register, having the whole of her dead weight engaged, and with quick despatch, and best accommodation for a limited number of intermediate and steerage passengers.
For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board; or to
DONALDSON AND CO., Sydney, August 9.

FOR LONDON.
THE regular trader GANGES, 430 tons register, H. B. Blanehard, commander, has superior accommodations for passengers, and having the greater portion of her cargo on board, will sail about the 1st October. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO., or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.
TO SAIL ON THE 17th INSTANT.
THE FINE BARQUE RALPH BERNAL, A. J. 314 tons, George M'Leary, commander, has only room for 50 bales, wool. For freight or passage, having first-rate accommodation, immediate application is necessary, to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to
J. B. METCALFE.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE fine A. 1. ship KELSO, 557 tons register, David Johnston, commander. This vessel will have great despatch, and has superior accommodations for cabin passengers; early application is necessary, to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.
THE fast-sailing A. 1. ship SIR EDWARD PAGET, 423 tons register, A. W. Barclay, commander. This vessel has splendid accommodations for cabin passengers, and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO., or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 458, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
(Opposite the Bank of Australia.)
CAPITAL—£400,000, IN £4000 SHARES.
DIRECTORS.
H. H. Brown, Esq., Chairman
William Brown, Esq., Deputy Chairman
John Alexander, Esq.
Alexander Campbell, Esq.
William Fanning, Esq.
Jacob L. Montrose, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR.
Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North.

The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurance. Risks are taken on goods and vessels of forty-five tons register and upwards to all ports and places.
J. C. PHILIPS, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S, DARLING POINT.
SERMONS in aid of the building fund of the above Church will be preached in ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, on Sunday next, 10th September. 4026

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of shareholders in this Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of electing two Directors.
WILLIAM HARRISON SCOTT, Esq., Requires. Thomas Wainwright, Esq., has been nominated as candidates for re-election.
JAMES PATTERSON, Secretary.
H.R.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, September 4. 371

NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of the Act of Council, 6 Vict. No. 3, copies of the Citizens Lists for 1848-49, are filed for public inspection at the offices mentioned places, and may also be seen at this office.
Gipps Ward.—The building formerly occupied as the Water Police Office, Cumberland-street.
Bourke Ward.—The Court of Requests Office, Bent-street.
Brisbane Ward.—The Town Hall, York-street.
Macquarie Ward.—The School of Arts, Pitt-street.
Cook Ward.—The New Court House, Darlinghurst.
Phillip Ward.—The Hay and Corn Market, Campbell-street.
All claims and objections to these lists must be lodged with the Town Clerk on or before the 16th instant.

JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.
No. 48-365.

TO TIMBER AND OTHERS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until Wednesday, the 13th instant, at noon, for supplying 78 burners for oil lamps, according to a sample to be seen at the Office of the City Surveyor, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Parties tendering must send with their tenders the names of two persons as surety, for the due performance of the work.

JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.
No. 4047.

AUSTRALIAN FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
PATRON—HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES AUGUSTUS FITZ ROY, K.C.B., &c., &c.
PRESIDENT—GEO. ALLEN, Esq.
A List of Prizes to be awarded at the next Exhibition, to be held on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1848.

FLOWERS.
THE choicest Flowering Plant, 12s.; second, 10s. 6d.; third, 7s. 6d.
The best three Auriculas, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Anemones, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d.
To be shown as collections.
The best collection of Roses, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best six Hyacinths, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Pansies, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Tulips, 7s. 6d.; second, 6s.; third, 5s. 6d.
The best collection of Camellias, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 6s. 6d

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

September 7.—Shamrock, 85 tons, Captain Winter, from Circular Head, the 29th ultimo.
September 7.—Tory, barque, 512 tons, Captain Smith, from Hobart Town, the 1st instant. Passengers—Major and Mrs. Wroughton, child, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Whitecomb, Mr. and Mrs. Simons, Mr. Perkins, Dr. Smith, R.N.; Mr. Stephens and son, Mrs. Jones and daughter.

DEPARTURES.

September 7.—Lady Margaret, brig, 284 tons, Captain Milla, for London. Passengers—Mr. Williams, and Mr. Sandford.
September 7.—Emma, brig, 139 tons, Captain Pockley, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Dr. H. Morris, R.N.; Mrs. Bridgen, child, and servant, Miss Bridgen, Miss Baxter, Lieutenant Liddell, 93rd Regiment, and servant, Dr. Galbraith, 93rd Regiment, Mr. Ring, Ensign Allman, Messrs. John Williams, Peter Scott, James Sweeney, Samuel Stewart, Mr. O. H. Hargreave, Mr. A. Carmichael, Mr. James Smith, Mr. J. Barrett, Mr. Charles Tilton and two children, Mr. James Forbes.

CLEARANCE.

September 7.—Marchioness of Douglas, barque, 579 tons, Captain Henderson, for London. Passengers—Mr. Hanbury and two children, Mrs. Burgess, Miss Stewart, Mr. O. H. Hargreave, Mr. A. Carmichael, Mr. James Smith, Mr. J. Barrett, Mr. Charles Tilton and two children, Mr. James Forbes.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Cacique, for Singapore; Harrier, for the South Sea Fishery; Comet, for Nelson.
To-morrow.—Marchioness of Douglas, for London.

COASTERS INWARDS.

September 7.—Neptune, 15, Orpen, from Brisbane Water, with 7000 feet timber, 6000 laths; Flora, 16, Grimwood, from the Belting River, with 10,000 feet cedar; Sisters, 16, Books, from the Hawkesbury, with 800 bushels maize; Neptunia, 45, Glover, from Newcastle, with 70 tons of Brothers, 27, McCauley, from Newcastle, with 35 tons coals.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

September 7.—Maidland, steamer, 103, Parsons, for Morphet, with sundries; Prosperous, 15, Graham, for Morphet, with sundries; Neptune, 15, Orpen, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; Deference, 15, Mackenzie, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; Breeze, 29, Angus, for the Richmond River, with sundries; Brothers, 27, McCauley, for Newcastle, with 35 tons coals.

IMPORTS.

September 7.—Shamrock, schooner, 85 tons, Captain Winter, from Circular Head: 1043 bushels wheat, 40 tons potatoes, George Small.

September 7.—Tory, barque, 512 tons, Captain Smith, from Hobart Town: 56 bushels starch, 512 bags wheat, 680 bags flour, 389 bags bran, 16 cakes peas, 2 cases drapery, W. Dean; 4 packages hardware, C. G. Stevens; 110 bags wheat, 60 bags potatoes, 60 barrels pork, 34 barrels rosin, 19 barrels pitch, 8 barrels tar, 3 barrels vinegar, George Thorne; 4 cases hardware, T. S. Mort; 17 tons flour, 200 bushels wheat, 100 bushels barley, 101 cars, 65 bales hay, Order.

EXPORTS.

September 7.—Julia Percy, brig, 101 tons, Captain Fawthrop, for Perth; 60 tons coals, 19 bundles bags, H. Moore; 9 cases sperm oil, 10 kegs paint, 1 case hardware, Hargreave and Moore; 32 cases and 6 cases oil, man's stores, J. Lavers; 6 cases molasses, T. W. Bowden; 60 bags sugar, 14 cases and 2 quarter cases wine, 2 cases sage, and sundry packages British and colonial free goods, T. Hovenden.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follows:—
For London.—By the Marchioness of Douglas, to-morrow, at noon; and by the Gaselle, to-morrow evening, at six.
For the Indian Ports and England (overland).—By the Gaselle, for Calcutta, to-morrow evening, at six.
For Australia.—By the Petrol, to-morrow evening, at six.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY.

FROM LONDON.
West Indian, barque, 328 tons, Warming, May 15.
Earl Grey, ship, 571 tons, Robertson, (emigrants), from Plymouth, May 24.
Agriolus, barque, 354 tons, Bell, (Government stores), from Plymouth, May 24.
Aphrodite, barque, 448 tons, Brown, (P.O.P.), June 1.
Castle Eden, ship, 760 tons, Baker, (emigrants), from Plymouth, June 4.
Agincourt, ship, 121 tons, Eagle, (emigrants), from Plymouth, June 15.
Volunteer, barque, 350 tons, Humphreys, June 15.
Catherine Jamieson, barque, 425 tons, Hutchinson, June 20.
Charlotte Jane, 750 tons, (emigrants), from Plymouth, June 26.
Eliza Moore, barque, 418 tons, Ashbridge, June 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nimrod, barque, 469 tons, Atkins, May 25.

FROM MELBOURNE.

Augusta, barque, 599 tons, Cook.

FROM HOBART TOWN.

Tamar, steamer, 130 tons, Allen.

Secret, schooner, 38 tons, Hunter.

Elizabeth Jane, schooner, 43 tons, Stericker.

Champion, schooner, 64 tons, Collas.

Palmyra, brig, 145 tons, Taylor.

Martha and Elizabeth, schooner, 81 tons, Irvine.

FROM THE SOUTHERN ISLANDS.

Bosnia, schooner, 65 tons, Winchester.

Montauk, American ship, 505 tons, Carmichael.

May Queen, barque, 401 tons, Butler.

Whitely, schooner, 155 tons, G. Watkins.

William, brig, 135 tons, Massey.

Dumfries, brig, 218 tons, Lovett.

Cumbarvon, barque, 283 tons, Ellis.

Headland, brig, 240 tons, Dryden.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Louisa, brig, 135 tons, Mitchell.

Emma, brig, 121 tons, Osborne.

Raymond, barque, 295 tons, Hart.

Langston, barque, 296 tons, Wood.

Deborah, schooner, 121 tons, Taylor.

William, barque, 334 tons, Johnson.

Spice, brig, 175 tons, Burns.

Louis and Miriam, brig, 150 tons, Pifford.

Star of China, schooner, 101 tons, Dowker.

FROM THE SOUTHERN ISLANDS.

Bosnia, schooner, 65 tons, Winchester.

Montauk, American ship, 505 tons, Carmichael.

May Queen, barque, 401 tons, Butler.

Whitely, schooner, 155 tons, G. Watkins.

William, brig, 135 tons, Massey.

The Shamrock and Tory have both experienced exceedingly bad weather during their passage to this port. The latter vessel, during a heavy gale from the westward, in Bass' Straits, carried away bulwarks, hoards, and sustained other damage. The American ship Montauk was to sail from Hobart Town, for Sydney, a few days after the Tory, and would be followed by the barque May Queen.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.
September. rises sets moon water
8 11 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 31
Full Moon, 4:22 P.M., Sept. 13.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1818.

Suora to no Master, of no Sect am I.

RAILWAY CLAIMS ON THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

THE fact which we had the other day the pleasure of announcing—that a preliminary movement had been made towards the formation of a Railway Company—encourages us to return once more to that very important subject. So great, indeed, is its importance to all classes of the community, that if in discussing it we shall merit the charge of repeating over again the substance of what has already appeared in our columns from time to time, no reasonable man will blame the repetition as either superfluous or obtrusive. Convinced as we are of their practicality as well as importance, it is our determination, for we believe it to be our duty, to persevere in the advocacy of colonial railways until we see them actually introduced. We are prepared for difficulties and discouragements of all sorts. They will neither check our exertions nor damp our hopes. We shall pursue the object with that calm, steady, untiring perseverance, which springs from the assurance of ultimate triumph. Whether success be immediate or remote, of success we are certain. We are certain, too, that whatever toil its achievement may cost, will be richly rewarded. Our anxiety is to impress these views upon our fellow-colonists generally; and we rejoice to know that many of the most intelligent and influential of their number are likewise with ourselves.

Our last article on this subject has elicited some judicious remarks from one of our correspondents. Referring to the prejudice against joint-stock adventures now so strong and so prevalent throughout the colony, we endeavoured to obviate it in the present instance by showing that our Legislature and Executive were disposed to grant a liberal guarantee. Our correspondent endeavours to remove it by showing that it is not so well founded as most people suppose. We appreciate his arguments, but have no faith in their efficacy. The reasonings of a Bacon, though clothed with the eloquence of a Demosthenes, would be unequal to the task of persuading the people of New South Wales, at the present juncture, and perhaps for years to come, to risk their capital in joint-stock speculation, unless guaranteed on the security of the State. The prejudice is as natural as it is strong. The people have seen with their own eyes—and but too many of them have felt in their own fortunes—how tremendous are the risks which such speculations are attended. They have seen that no opulence of paid up capital, no flourishing amount of business, no forthrightness in deeds of settlement, no respectability of character in the managing body, nor even the actual payment of large dividends through a long series of years, is any security against sudden and overwhelming disasters. And they naturally reason that what has happened may happen again. And this reasoning naturally issues in a determination to have nothing whatever to do with such dangerous institutions.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

GOULBURN CIRCUIT COURT.

Monday.

Before His Honor Mr. Justice Manning.

John McDONNELL, described as late of Goulburn, labourer, and who had been tried and acquitted on a charge of larceny on Saturday, was again placed on the bar on a charge of stealing, on the 31st of July, 1846, at Strathaird, in this colony, one horse, one gelding, one mare, and one colt, of the goods and chattels of Archibald Macalister, in these words:—
The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Michie appeared as counsel, and Mr. Dunsmuir as attorney, for the prisoner.

The Solicitor-General stated the case to the jury, as detailed in the following evidence.

The prisoner was superintendent to Mr. Macalister of his estate at Strathaird, from 1844 to 1846; before prisoner commenced his duties at Strathaird, he was a grey horse belonging to the establishment, which Mr. Macalister had purchased at the Five Islands from the steed of Messrs. Berry and Woolenrood. According to the testimony of a person of the name of Solley, who was a hand on the 31st of July, 1846, prisoner, without any authority from Mr. Macalister, exchanged this horse with James Medwell for a dark bay horse, branded D in a circle. According to Medwell's account, the prisoner was a hand on the 31st of July, 1846, prisoner, without any authority from Mr. Macalister, exchanged this horse with James Medwell for a dark bay horse, branded D in a circle. According to Medwell's account, the prisoner was a hand on the 31st of July, 1846, prisoner, without any authority from Mr. Macalister, exchanged this horse with James Medwell for a dark bay horse, branded D in a circle.

The transaction was "level handed," though from a receipt which Medwell produced the transaction appeared more like a sale than an exchange. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words:—
"Strathaird, August 27, 1846. I acknowledge to have sold James Medwell one grey horse for five pounds sterling, and received payment of the same from him. The prisoner afterwards exchanged the dark bay horse received from Medwell for a bay mare. This bay mare shortly after was brought to Strathaird and was branded LMI, the brand of a former owner of the horse, and was sold to the prisoner. The receipt was in these words

1944., including trees and labour! The following is a memorandum of the formation of Achimem Plantation, on the East of Cawdor Castle, Cairn Robin, in November, 1969. This plantation contains 290 acres imposed which were planted in nine days. All the plants used—at the rate of 3466 for each acre—were two-year old seedlings, valued in the gardens at Cawdor Castle, and are charged at the rate of £1.00 per tree at the current price this season in the district. Unusually constant superintendence of the forester and one of his men, fifty-seven women and four boys were employed—the average daily attendance being 669, or 508 days in all, at 2d. a day. £16 8 6

At Cairn Robin, 29th Nov. 1969.

Days, at 3d. 6d. £1 11 6

And of man assisting, at

2d. 0 18 0

	3 9 6
Cost of planting (equal to 1s. 3d. per acre)	£19 8 2
292,000 Scots fir, at 1s. per 1000	£14 12 2
505,000 larch, at 3s. 6d. 88 7 6	
797,000 plants in all, val- ued at (equal to 10s. 7d. 8-12 per acre)	102 19 6
The cost of enclosing with 5064 yards of stout dyke	75 6 10
Ditto of 157 yards of open drain ..	2 10 10
Total expense (equal to 17s. 6d. 4-12 per acre)	£260 13 4
The average number of trees planted by each planter was 1666 a day, <i>fourteen Cuyers</i>	

THE PENDULUM.—The shape of the globe can be determined from the motion of the pendulum; a statement which will excite no surprise in the minds of some, whilst others may be disposed to ask, "What connexion can possibly exist between the movements and the form of our planet?" Not that the question would be a wise one, for the falling of a drop of rain, and the size of a dew-drop, are affected by the bulk of the globe, or by the position of the pendulum, or by the distance from the earth, as well as by any other circumstance, as with any suggestion of the subject? Let us now state the facts belonging to the subject, and the causes on which the phenomena depend. Suppose a pendulum is at this moment beating sixty times a minute; what would happen if this pendulum were removed to the equator, or towards the pole? In the former case it will beat more slowly, and therefore lose time, but in the latter its oscillations will be

QUICKNESS OF REASONING. At occasions thin: 'It is clear that the pendulum will fall more towards the centre of the globe than at the poles, that is, it falls more towards the equator as it sweeps in that part of the world. This decrease in its rate of falling is, of course, produced by a diminution in the earth's attraction or, in other words, the pendulum is drawn downwards less than before: this is the reason why the rate of falling is slower: but why has attraction diminished at the equator? And does that universal principal vary, being stronger here and weaker there? Let the reader bear in mind the fact, that attraction must diminish as the distance from the centre of the globe increases: and, therefore, the further the globe is further from the centre than another, bodies at that point will not be so strongly drawn downwards as those which are placed in portions nearer the central part: in other words, the attraction is stronger when far from the attracting point than when near it, and will therefore fall towards the earth with

a diminished velocity. This is exactly the case with the pendulum, which, at the equator, oscillates more slowly, that is, descends with less velocity, than at the poles, the earth near the poles. Why is this? The fact is, that the velocity which interest the speculation of thoughtful men, and there is but one satisfactory explanation. The surface of the globe at the equatorial parts must be further from the centre than in the parts nearest the poles, the pendulum falls more slowly in the former than in the latter parts of the earth. The shape of the globe cannot, therefore, be a circle, but must be a spheroid. If it were a circle, the pendulum would beat at the same rate in all parts, for all parts would be at the same distance from the centre, and attraction would act with the same force in every part of the globe. A dozen persons sitting round a candle at equal distances from it, will have the same degree of light.

placed at sixteen feet from the light, whilst others remain within a radius of four or six feet. The influence of attraction diminishes also in proportion as we recede from the point of bodies fall. Now, as the pendulum falls faster in a station near the equator or south pole, than at a place on the equator the inference must be that a man, when standing near or on the line, is farther from the centre of the globe than an inhabitant of the same latitude. This conclusion, therefore, is, that the equatorial portions of the earth are bulged out, and the parts near the poles have a flattened shape.—*Sloper's Magazine.*

SHORT EXTRACTS FROM OLD AUTHORS, ON SCEPTICISM AND INFIDELITY.—Nothing has more horror than annihilation. The worst that good men can fear, is the best that evil men can wish. The dissolution of the soul in death.—*Card.* The Athenians observed, that in one point the Atheists are the

the waste of Western Europe put together; while several as far exceed the mother country in their dimensions as they go beyond the most favoured portion of this island in soil and climate, and capabilities of every kind; yet these rich provinces are lying waste for the lack of hands, to cultivate them, and to bring the

prove, that the external rewards and punishments of the next world cannot vindicate the conduct of Providence in this. This is the true state of the case. I have said nothing to this issue, and they will find little to say which will give trouble to a wise man to answer.—*Dr. Sherlock.* They that deny a God, destroy man's nobility; for certainly man's nobility consists by his body; and if he be not of kin to God, he is no more than a brute, an ignoble creature.—*Bacon.* They have gained a great prize, indeed, says Cicero, who have persuaded themselves to believe, that when death comes, they shall utterly forget all that has happened before. There is no more to be said of, in that opinion. If in this error, says he, that I think the souls of men immortal. I live with pleasure; nor will I ever, whilst I live, be forced out of an opinion which yields me so much delight. The foundation of religion is religion, and I am sure that there is a God who rules the world, and

the souls of men are capable of subsisting after death. For he that comes unto God, must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him. If these things be not supported as most agreeable to reason, we cannot imagine upon what grounds mankind should embrace any way of religion at all.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*. The riches of imagination are poor, and all the rivers of eloquence are dry, if supplying thought on an empty subject. *Faustina Dorothea*. There is infinite supply of unexpressed wickedness. In practical, so in speculative Divinity, there is usually another aspect, when it stands in the shadow of death, than in the dazzling beams of health and vigour.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF FREE AND SLAVE LABOUR. It is not to be expected that the free labourer would devote himself with the same ardour to cultivation as when he was under the compulsory treatment of slavery. The deficiency of the years 1840 and 1841,

were, however, very striking, when contrasted with the average crops of the three preceding years: which were 18,714, 16,714 and 18,114 tonnes, while in 1840 there were only exported 15,319 hogheads and 794 tonnes, and in 1841, 16,714 hogheads and 1461 tonnes. It cannot be doubted that unseasonable weather contributed greatly to this fearful decrease. But the cause of the deficiency was the relaxed labour of the peasantry, and the great injury which the cultivation and the manufacture of sugar suffers by a want of continuous and regular labour.

In British Guiana, Barbados is the only colony in which the relation of the population is in such a proportion that the relation between the employer and the labourer is put upon a natural level. Nevertheless, we find in 1840 a deficit of 16,760 hogheads, and in 1841, of the following year another deficit of 13,265 hogheads and 1468 tonnes. Schomburgk's *History of Barbados*.

100

1944., including trees and labour! The following is a memorandum of the formation of Achimem Plantation, on the East of Cawdor Castle, Cairn Robin, in November, 1969. This plantation contains 290 acres imposed which were planted in nine days. All the plants used—at the rate of 3466 for each acre—were two-year old seedlings, valued in the gardens at Cawdor Castle, and are charged at the rate of £1.00 per tree at the current price this season in the district. Unusually constant superintendence of the forester and one of his men, fifty-seven women and four boys were employed—the average daily attendance being 669, or 508 days in all, at 2d. a day. £16 8 6

Days, at 3d. 6d. £1 11 6

And of man assisting, at 0 18 0

	3 9 6
Cost of planting (equal to 1s. 3d. per acre)	£19 8 2
292,000 Scots fir, at 1s. per 1000	£14 12 2
505,000 larch, at 3s. 6d. 88 7 6	
797,000 plants in all, val- ued at (equal to 10s. 7d. 8-12 per acre)	102 19 6
The cost of enclosing with 5064 yards of stout dyke	75 6 10
Ditto of 157 yards of open drain ..	2 10 10
Total expense (equal to 17s. 6d. 4-12 per acre)	£260 13 4
The average number of trees planted by each planter was 1666 a day, <i>fourteen Cuyers</i>	

THE PENDULUM.—The shape of the globe can be determined from the motion of the pendulum; a statement which will excite no surprise in the minds of some, whilst others may be disposed to ask, "What connexion can possibly exist between the movements and the form of our planet?" Not that the question would be a wise one, for the falling of a drop of rain, and the size of a dew-drop, are affected by the bulk of the globe, or by the position of the pendulum, or by the distance from the earth, as well as by any other circumstance, as with any suggestion of the subject? Let us now state the facts belonging to the subject, and the causes on which the phenomena depend. Suppose a pendulum is at this moment beating sixty times a minute; what would happen if this pendulum were removed to the equator, or towards the pole? In the former case it will beat more slowly, and therefore lose time, but in the latter its oscillations will be

QUICKNESS OF REASONING. At occasions thin: 'It is clear that the pendulum will fall more towards the centre of the globe than at the poles, that is, it falls more towards the equator as it sweeps in that part of the world. This decrease in its rate of falling is, of course, produced by a diminution in the earth's attraction or, in other words, the pendulum is drawn downwards less than before: this is the reason why the rate of falling is slower: but why has attraction diminished at the equator? And does that universal principal vary, being stronger here and weaker there? Let the reader bear in mind the fact, that attraction must diminish as the distance from the centre of the globe increases: and, therefore, the further the globe is further from the centre than another, bodies at that point will not be so strongly drawn downwards as those which are placed in portions nearer the central part: in other words, the attraction is stronger when far from the attracting point than when near it, and will therefore fall towards the earth with

a diminished velocity. This is exactly the case with the pendulum, which, at the equator, oscillates more slowly, that is, descends with less velocity, than at the poles, the earth near the poles. Why is this? The fact is, that the velocity which interest the speculation of thoughtful men, and there is but one satisfactory explanation. The surface of the globe at the equatorial parts must be further from the centre than in the parts nearest the poles, the pendulum falls more slowly in the former than in the latter parts of the earth. The shape of the globe cannot, therefore, be a circle, but must be a spheroid. If it were a circle, the pendulum would beat at the same rate in all parts, for all parts would be at the same distance from the centre, and attraction would act with the same force in every part of the globe. A dozen persons sitting round a candle at equal distances from it, will have the same degree of light.

placed at sixteen feet from the light, whilst others remain within a radius of four or six feet. The influence of attraction diminishes also in proportion as we recede from the point of bodies fall. Now, as the pendulum falls faster in a station near the equator or south pole, than at a place on the equator the inference must be that a man, when standing near or on the line, is farther from the centre of the globe than an inhabitant of the same latitude. This conclusion, therefore, is, that the equatorial portions of the earth are bulged out, and the parts near the poles have a flattened shape.—*Sloper's Magazine.*

SHORT EXTRACTS FROM OLD AUTHORS, ON SCEPTICISM AND INFIDELITY.—Nothing has more horror than annihilation. The worst that good men can fear, is the best that evil men can wish. The dissolution of the soul in death.—*Card.* The Athenians observed, that in one point the Atheists are the

most credulous man in the world, who believes the universe to be the production of chance. When an Atheist disputes with a Christian against the existence of God, he is fighting for the purpose, he must dispute against Providence, upon the supposition of another life, and prove, that the external rewards and punishments of the next world cannot vindicate the eternal justice of Providence in this. This is the true ground of the controversy; bring them to this issue, and they will find out, that say which will give trouble to a wise man to answer.—*Dr. Sherlock.* They that deny a God, destroy man's nobility; for certainly man is of kin to the beasts by his body; and if he be not of kin to God by his spirit, he is an ignoble creature.—*Bacon.* The philosopher gained a great prize, indeed, says Cicero, who have persuaded themselves to believe, that when death comes, they shall utterly lose all that comfort is there, what is there left to be feared?

err, says he, that I think the souls of men immortal. I err with pleasure; nor will I ever, whilst I live, be forced out of an opinion which yields me so much delight. The fountain of life flows on two things; that there is a God who rules the world, and that the souls of men are capable of subsisting after death. For he that comes unto God, must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that seek him. So that if these things be true, it is impossible to be agreeable to human reason, we cannot imagine a God, who would mankind should embrace any way of religion at all. — *Bishop Stillingfleet*. The riches of imagination are poor, and all the rivers of eloquence are dry, in supplying thought on an infinite subject. — *Dr. Donne*. To be practical, so speculative wickedness is usually another aspect, when it stands in the shadow of death, than in the dazzling beams of health and vigour.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF FREE AND SLAVE LABOUR.—It was not to be expected that the free labourer would be able to compete with the same ardour to cultivation as when he was under the compulsory treatment of slavery. The deficiency of the years 1840 and 1841, were, however, very striking, when contrasted with the average crops of the three preceding years. In 1838, 1839, and 1840, the crops were 1814 tonnes, while in 1840 there were only exported 15,319 hogheads and 793 tonnes, and in 1841, 16,714 hogheads and 1461 tonnes. It cannot be doubted that an unfavourable weather contributed greatly to this deficiency, but it is not probable that the deficiency was the relaxed labour of the peasantry, and the great injury which the cultivation and the manufacture of sugar suffers by a want of continuous and regular labour. In British West India, Barbados is the only colony in which the population is not so numerous as in such a proportion that the labour population is in such a proportion that the labour

between the employer and the labourer is put upon a natural level. Nevertheless, we find in 1840 a deficit of 16,760 hogsheads, and 1021 tierces, and in the following year another of 12,365 hogsheads and 353 tierces.—*Schomburgk's History of Barbadoes.*

1944., including trees and labour! The following is a memorandum of the formation of Achimem Plantation, on the East of Cawdor Castle, Cairn Robin, in November, 1969. This plantation contains 290 acres imposed which were planted in nine days. All the plants used—at the rate of 3466 for each acre—were two-year old seedlings, valued in the gardens at Cawdor Castle, and are charged at the rate of £1.00 per tree at the current price this season in the district. Unusually constant superintendence of the forester and one of his men, fifty-seven women and four boys were employed—the average daily attendance being 669, or 508 days in all, at 2d. a day. £16 8 6

At Cairn Robin, 29th Nov. 1969.

Days, at 3d. 6d. £1 11 6

And of man assisting, at

2d. 0 18 0

	3 9 6
Cost of planting (equal to 1s. 3d. per acre)	£19 8 2
292,000 Scots fir, at 1s. per 1000	£14 12 2
505,000 larch, at 3s. 6d. 88 7 6	
797,000 plants in all, val- ued at (equal to 10s. 7d. 8-12 per acre)	102 19 6
The cost of enclosing with 5064 yards of stout dyke	75 6 10
Ditto of 157 yards of open drain ..	2 10 10
Total expense (equal to 17s. 6d. 4-12 per acre)	£260 13 4
The average number of trees planted by each planter was 1666 a day, <i>fourteen Cuyers</i>	

THE PENDULUM.—The shape of the globe can be determined from the motion of the pendulum; a statement which will excite no surprise in the minds of some, whilst others may be disposed to ask, "What connexion can possibly exist between the movements and the form of our planet?" Not that the question would be a wise one, for the falling of a drop of rain, and the size of a dew-drop, are affected by the bulk of the globe, or by the position of the pendulum, or by the distance from the earth, as well as by any other circumstance, as with any suggestion of the subject? Let us now state the facts belonging to the subject, and the causes on which the phenomena depend. Suppose a pendulum is at this moment beating sixty times a minute; what would happen if this pendulum were removed to the equator, or towards the pole? In the former case it will beat more slowly, and therefore lose time, but in the latter its oscillations will be

QUICKNESS OF REASONING. At occasions thin: 'It is clear that the pendulum will fall more towards the centre of the globe than at the poles, that is, it falls more towards the equator as it sweeps in that part of the world. This decrease in its rate of falling is, of course, produced by a diminution in the earth's attraction or, in other words, the pendulum is drawn downwards less than before: this is the reason why the rate of falling is slower: but why has attraction diminished at the equator? And does that universal principal vary, being stronger here and weaker there? Let the reader bear in mind the fact, that attraction must diminish as the distance from the centre of the globe increases: and, therefore, the further the globe is further from the centre than another, bodies at that point will not be so strongly drawn downwards as those which are placed in portions nearer the central part: in other words, the attraction is stronger when far from the attracting point than when near it, and will therefore fall towards the earth with

a diminished velocity. This is exactly the case with the pendulum, which, at the equator, oscillates more slowly, that is, descends with less velocity, than at the poles, the earth near the poles. Why is this? The fact is, that the velocity which interest the speculation of thoughtful men, and there is but one satisfactory explanation. The surface of the globe at the equatorial parts must be further from the centre than in the parts nearest the poles, the pendulum falls more slowly in the former than in the latter parts of the earth. The shape of the globe cannot, therefore, be a circle, but must be a spheroid. If it were a circle, the pendulum would beat at the same rate in all parts, for all parts would be at the same distance from the centre, and attraction would act with the same force in every part of the globe. A dozen persons sitting round a candle at equal distances from it, will have the same degree of light.

placed at sixteen feet from the light, whilst others remain within a radius of four or six feet. The influence of attraction diminishes also in proportion as we recede from the point of bodies fall. Now, as the pendulum falls faster in a station near the equator or south pole, than at a place on the equator the inference must be that a man, when standing near or on the line, is farther from the centre of the globe than an inhabitant of the same latitude. This conclusion, therefore, is, that the equatorial portions of the earth are bulged out, and the parts near the poles have a flattened shape.—*Sloper's Magazine.*

SHORT EXTRACTS FROM OLD AUTHORS, ON SCEPTICISM AND INFIDELITY.—Nothing has more horror than annihilation. The worst that good men can fear, is the best that evil men can wish. The dissolution of the soul in death.—*Card.* The Athenians observed, that in one point the Atheists are the

most credulous man in the world, who believes the universe to be the production of chance. When an Atheist disputes with a Christian against the existence of God, he is fighting for the purpose, he must dispute against Providence, upon the supposition of another life, and prove, that the external rewards and punishments of the next world cannot vindicate the eternal justice of Providence in this. This is the true ground of the controversy; bring them to this issue, and they will find out, that say which will give trouble to a wise man to answer.—*Dr. Sherlock.* They that deny a God, destroy man's nobility; for certainly man is of kin to the beasts by his body; and if he be not of kin to God by his spirit, he is an ignoble creature.—*Bacon.* The philosopher gained a great prize, indeed, says Cicero, who have persuaded themselves to believe, that when death comes, they shall utterly lose all that comfort is there, what is there left to be feared?

err, says he, that I think the souls of men immortal. I err with pleasure; nor will I ever, whilst I live, be forced out of an opinion which yields me so much delight. The fountain of life flows on two things; that there is a God who rules the world, and that the souls of men are capable of subsisting after death. For he that comes unto God, must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that seek him. So that if these things be true, it is impossible to be agreeable to human reason, we cannot imagine a God, who would mankind should embrace any way of religion at all. — *Bishop Stillingfleet*. The riches of imagination are poor, and all the rivers of eloquence are dry, in supplying thought on an infinite subject. — *Dr. Donne*. To be practical, so speculative wickedness is usually another aspect, when it stands in the shadow of death, than in the dazzling beams of health and vigour.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF FREE AND SLAVE LABOUR.—It was not to be expected that the free labourer would be able to compete with the same ardour to cultivation as when he was under the compulsory treatment of slavery. The deficiency of the years 1840 and 1841, were, however, very striking, when contrasted with the average crops of the three preceding years. In 1838, 1839, and 1840, the crops were 1814 tonnes, while in 1840 there were only exported 15,319 hogheads and 793 tonnes, and in 1841, 16,714 hogheads and 1461 tonnes. It cannot be doubted that an unfavourable weather contributed greatly to this deficiency, but it is not probable that the deficiency was the relaxed labour of the peasantry, and the great injury which the cultivation and the manufacture of sugar suffers by a want of continuous and regular labour. In British West India, Barbados is the only colony in which the population is not so numerous as in such a proportion that the labour population is in such a proportion that the labour

between the employer and the labourer is put upon a natural level. Nevertheless, we find in 1840 a deficit of 16,760 hogsheads, and 1021 tierces, and in the following year another of 12,365 hogsheads and 353 tierces.—*Schomburgk's History of Barbadoes.*

WINDERMERE AND LUSKINTYRE
PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE
MR. LYONS
 Begs to inform the public that he has received instructions from
W. C. WENTWORTH, Esq., M.C.,
 to sell by public auction, at
Windermere and Luskintyre,
ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, 25TH AND 26TH INSTANT,
 At Eleven o'clock precisely,
ALL THE HORSE STOCK (amounting to about 1000 head)
 which is the celebrated Thoroughbred
STOCK FARM—GOHANN.

Household bullocks, drays, farming implements, Household Furniture, Wines, Stoves, and other effects of every description, now in those estates; the full particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement.

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASS, PLATE, WARE, CARRIAGE HORSEHARNES, AND OTHER EFFECTS.

M^r. EDWARD SALAMON
instructed by
C. D. O'CONNELL, ESQ.,
to sell by auction, at his residence, Wednesday, 10th of June, 1868,
the following household furniture,
ON MONDAY NEXT, SIXTEENTH OF JUNE,

At 11 o'clock,
previously to that gentlemen's departure from
the colony.
All the excellent Household Furniture
Effects, consisting of
Suite of handsome imitation rosewood draw-
ing-room furniture, comprising—
Sofa, card, and occasional tables, Chinese
damask covered couches, chairs, rose-
wood dining table and music-stool, table
sine chair table, cane seated chairs, in
Chinese style, Chinese and English
damask covered couches, chiffoniers, in
Chinese style, Chinese and English
board, chimney glass and ornaments, Chinese
and fire irons, elegant white and gold dining
service, China, glass, and plated ware, &c.
bedsteads and bedding, children's bedsteads
wardrobe, toilet tables and glassware, &c.

standards and furniture, hair-seated couch
chairs, hall lamp, chairs and tables, window
hangings, matting, kitchen utensils, &c.
Also,
The elegant and fashionable carriage now
to order by Silk and Brown, Long Acre,
London
Pair of handsome bay carriage horses
Plated mounted harness, &c
Catalogue will be ready on Friday next.
Terms—Cash.



TO STAND THIS SEASON

THE thorough-bred Blood HORSE
"WILLIAM TELL,"
Imported by Messrs. Cooper and Helt on the
15th February, 1847.
He is a dark bay, black points, 164 lbs.
high, six years old, and possesses superior con-
formation and muscular power.

PEDIGREE.
WILLIAM TELL (bred by Lord Stair)
was got by Touchstone; dam Miss Dove,
Catton, out of an Orville mare; her dam
Miss Orimston by Wessell—vide Stud Book
No. IV.

the Cam Mias horse, during our dinner and the celebrated horse, General Cass. We were followed by Whiskey, Miss Madison, Turkey Black Diamond, Northcote, &c., &c. Her sire Catton was allowed to be the best four-mile horse ever produced. Touchstone (the sire of William Tell), is the sire of the following winners:—Ashland, Amer, Audrey, Blue Bonnet, (winner of the St. Leger), Cotherstone (winner of the Derby), Gelsa, Dilbar, Fanny Eden, Gelsa Jack, Lady Adela, Orlando, Phryne, Rind, and Medecine (winner of the Oaks).

THEMS:—
Five guineas each mare, groomage included.
Three or more mares, the property of one person, four guineas each.

the
9,
nds,
ose

Excellent and well watered paddocks are
readiness, and every attention paid to matters
the proprietor will not be accountable
accidents, &c.

N. B.—William Tell's first season has proven
him a sure foal getter, as out of fifty-six mares
sent to him we know but of two that are
heavy in foal.

P. S.—Early application will be necessary.
William Tell will be limited this season to
mares.

Braidwood, September 1.

4

ÆTHER.

THIS celebrated thorough-bred horse
imported by the Hon. R. W. Pease,
WILL STAND THIS SEASON.

At George's Hall, near Liverpool, the seat of
David Johnston, Esq.
Pedigree.
Either by St. Patrick, out of Pastille
Rubens, (foaled in 1836.)—See Stud Bo-
ok, iv., p. 362.

—
Performances.
(See Turf Calendar, 1839 and 40.)
1839 he ran—
1st. Third in the £3000 Stakes, New-
market
2nd. In the Derby—not placed
3rd. Won the Ascot Albany Stakes
4th. Ran second to Euclid for the Great
Duke Michael Stakes
St. Leger Stakes

Newmarket
 6th. Won a match with Ton, at Newmarket
 7th. Won a handicap Plate at Hove Meeting, Newmarket
 1840.
 1st. Ran second for the Port Stoken Craven Meeting, Newmarket.
 2nd. Ran second for a Handicap Plate second October meeting, Newmarket.
 Description.—*Steeple* is a bright bay, with white, stands 15 hands 2 inches, most compact, and very symmetrical.
 Runs.—Five Guineas each mare; proceeds three shillings. Every attention will be paid to the mare, but no rig secured. Pays

to be made before the removal of the mare to the stud.

Either covered two seasons at Ruton, Duke's (Sharnham), by whom he was bred in 1846.

To stand this season, at Ash Vale, near Gunning, county of Hants, the much admired Horse PRINCE OF WALES, recently purchased by the proprietor at considerable cost, also the renowned English stallion GEORGE I. stands 16½ hands high, coming seven years old, is of a rich jet black, possessing a temper, muscular power, symmetry, action, and whose stock for general usefulness (racing excepted) stands unrivalled. The

fore persons desirous of adding stock to their establishments, should apply to the undersigned for the terms of hiring, in availing themselves of the services of a truly celebrated horse. Terms for stock mares, £1. 6s.; two colts, the best £2. 6s.; and the balance of the year, £1 2s. 6d. each, grass included. The whole of the rich and green forest attached to the sale being now secured and enclosed for the reception of mares, a dog does not exist of there being an abundance of supply of pasturage, with well watered meadows; but the proprietor will not be responsible for accidents or losses. All communications to be made on or before the 1st January, 1831. No mares to be removed that date will be charged for the rate of 2s. per week.

W^m P. BEECHER.

Printed and Published by CHARLES KENT
JOHN FAIRFAX, at the Morning Herald P
ing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney.
South Wales, Friday, September 9, 1848.

Blankets, hosiery, ribbons, hosiery
 &c. &c.
 WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST HESITATION.
 Full particulars will appear in a future
 advertisement.

Terms, liberal, \$8

7. Pins, needles, tapes, sewings
 Ball cotton, pearl and wire buttons
 Fancy silk and glass buttons, &c.
 The whole of the above goods will be
 without the slightest reserve.
 Terms—liberal.

Also,
The Right of Station.
"On the excellence of the breed of
above cattle, it is needless to comment."
Further particulars will appear in future
advertisements.

Printed and Published by CHARLES KENT
JOHN FAIRFAX, at the Morning Herald P
ing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney.
South Wales, Friday, September 9, 1848.